

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry division and employment size, 2000

California

Industry division	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
All industries including State and local government ²	6.0	2.7	5.0	7.4	7.4	5.8
Private industry ²	5.7	2.7	4.9	7.4	6.7	4.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	6.5	--	6.4	6.3	6.5	4.6
Mining ³	--	2.8	5.2	--	--	--
Construction	9.3	5.5	9.5	10.8	--	--
Manufacturing	5.9	2.9	5.2	7.6	6.6	3.0
Durable goods	5.8	--	6.1	8.0	6.2	2.6
Nondurable goods	6.0	--	4.1	7.2	7.2	5.5
Transportation and public utilities ³	7.8	--	--	9.3	--	8.3
Wholesale and retail trade	5.8	2.2	4.9	8.0	6.4	4.4
Wholesale trade	5.9	--	5.5	7.6	6.9	--
Retail trade	5.8	2.0	4.7	8.2	6.2	5.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.5	--	2.3	3.2	--	1.3
Services	5.0	1.8	3.6	6.4	7.5	5.5
State and local government	8.0	--	--	--	--	--
State government	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government	8.5	--	--	6.9	10.6	7.6

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁴ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

-- Indicates data not available.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal,

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.